BRANCH OFFICE. ROOM I FISHER BLOCK, DETROIT.

SUBSCRIPTION TERMS One copy one year, in advance ...

STATES. tall for a Miners' National Convention.

might have been expected -occupying the ists. position they did—sent the fragments over And the purpose to restore the Govern clause in the banking law, restricting the

anteed, and it would be as absurd for a terest bearing bonds at their election. conclusion, and that ere long they will be man who had loaned 8500 on a note for 2d. By paying the national debt in strict a unit against the bank swindle, which we

To Our Will County Readers.

We direct the special attention of Will County readers to the advertisement of Mr. John James, of Braidwood, local agent for the Anchor, White Star and National lines of steamships. From a long and intimate personal experience we can cordially recommend him as a thoroughly reliable business man, whose connection with the companies referred to enabled him to issue tickets direct from railroads as low as at New York rates. Scores who have come out from and returned to the country under his auspices can cheerfully corroborate our statement. Miners, pato Chicago to get the tickets to bring your wife or brother out. Friend James can give you a choice of lines, without losing an hour's work, thereby saving both your fare and days' work. He also issues drafts on Europe for 85 and upwards, at lowest rates. Parties residing at a distance shall have the same attention by mail as if they

Our Portrait Gallery.

ident of the Cooper's International Union, to it. and shall follow with those of Messrs.

THE WORKINGMEN AND THE GRANGERS

We notice, with pleasure, the extention of invitations by the speakers, as well as in the resolutions adopted by the Grangers and other organizations among our farmer friends, to the workingmen's associations to unite with them in a common effort for the vindication and maintenance of the natural rights of those who produce and Official Organ of National Labor Union distribute the wealth.

We believe that we express the almost unanimous sentiments of the members of the workingmen's organizations of the nation, when we say to our agricultural friends that in so far as we can, without CHICAGO, DETROIT AND CINCINNATI, the surrender of well founded convictions, we are ready to join with them, heart and hand, for the abrogation of all grants of TO THE MINERS OF THE UNITED special privileges and advantages to individual classes or corporations, and for the enactment of such wise and just laws as will protect all in their natural rights which we believe to be the true object of all good Government. The workingmen, heart as an organization or party, have never asked for any exclusive rights or privileges for themselves, and they are not willing that they shall be granted to others, whether high or low.

All that they have ever demanded was such a pure and impartial administration of justice as would give to all an unfettered start and chance in the race of life. just our deniands; a con- With this they will be content, and this de they will contend for to the bitter end.

They have from the first attributed the evils, which they in common with the farmers and all others of the industrial hat classes are suffering, to:

1st. Banking and money monopolies, by which through ruinous rates of interest, the products of human labor, in all departments of useful industry, are concentrated hands, we hereby in the hands of the few cunning financiers great central source of the wrongs of those accomplished by the who produce and distribute the wealth, of miners of the and in and through which all monopolies the force of public sentiment, and that of self-protection.

and other systems of oppression exist and they, in the end, deceive and cheat the peo-

2d. Land monopolies, by which the pubonclosion. Let every lie domain is absorbed by a few speculators the farmers' movement. We believe them and corporations, and the hardy pioneers to be honest and sincere, and we are as though success de Make a beginning deprived of their natural rights to this God pleased to see that they are everywhere,

> 3d. Consolidated railroad and other grounds against "railroad steals, tariff transit monopolies, whereby the products steals, salary grab steals, bank steals and of the farm, as well as of all other useful every other form of thieving by which the industries, are taxed to the last mill they farmers and laboring classes are robbed of will bear, for the benefit of stock holders the legitimate fruits of their labor." But and stock gamblers.

the Lavingston County and Law whereby a few unscrupulous speculators, and the foregoing declaration is taken, which the foregoing declaration is taken, says, or John James, Braidwood, will be bankers, are enabled to con-4th. Commercial and grain monopolies, the Livingston County Platform, from aided by the bankers, are enabled to con- says; "We are in favor of the present trol the price of grain and compel the banking system being so made that all men, farmers to sell at ruinously low rates, and by giving the proper security, should have THE CRISIS AND THE SAVINGS the consumers to pay exorbitant prices for equal privileges, so that supply and dethe very necessaries of life. mand will regulate our money market." 5th. Manufacturing monopolies, by To us there seems to be an inconsisten

The past few days has been an eventful which all small operators are crushed, and cy between the first clause of this resolume in the monetary experience of Chica- the price of labor and its products are dego's merchants and mechanics. The explosion of Jay Cooke, Clews & Co., as the interest of bankers and other capital- be construed to mean that the authors of

ent to its original purpose, and as far as the vortex. Now it appeals to common possible to remedy these evils and remove through the banks, and allowing all hold-

pays six per cent interest for money loaned 1st. By establishing a monetary system standing, to engage in the bank stealing that that money must be re-invested— based on the faith and resources of the na- business. If this be their object we have though we make bold the assertion, that tion, in harmony with the genius of the to say, though reluctantly, that we cannot no Sayings Banks in the country stand Government, and adapted to the needs of agree or unite with them, for we believe upon a more substantial basis than the legitimate commerce, without the assist-Savings Banks of Chicago, all statements ance or counsel and wholly independent of ing evils, and place the government and shrewd bankers and curning financiers. business interest of the country at the mer-Our workingmen in this emergency have To effect this object the workingmen de- ey of the holders of the Government secushown a forbearance worthy of all praise - mand that the circulating notes of the na- rities now outstanding. We are opposed the benefits of which they cannot full to tional and State banks be withdrawn from to the issue of one dollar of currency experience. Let them continue to so exer- circulation, and a paper currency issued by thorugh the present, or any other banking cise it, and we feel assured there is not a the Government directly to the people, system, and in favor of them issuing all the depositor -man, woman or child, who has (or to those of them to whom it is indebt- carculating medium by the Government a dime or a thousand dollars in our Savings ed.) and made a legal tender in the pay-directly to those to whom it may be indebt-Banks, who will ultimately loose a penny. ments of all debts, public and private (ex- ed, as provided in the first resolution of We know whereat we speak. Readers, one cept where, by express laws, it is provided the workingmen, herein before mentioned, and all, act as discreetly in the future as you payment shall be made in coin,) and de- and of every man banking on his own have in the past, and you will have every clared equally with coin the lawful money means or employing them in such manner, reason to endorse the advice now given in the Appropriate.

of the United States. This currency or money to be interconvertible at the pleas-with the latter clause of the resolution and "But why" asks a correspondent "do the ure of the holders with Government bonds is, what we believe, the authors of the banks ask or expect us to give them thirty bearing interest at 3 per cent, per annum, platform intended. We have noticed sufdays notice [" Simply because the money and the Government creditors to have the ficient expression of individual opinion deposited is earning the interest guar- privilege of taking the lawful money or in- among our farmer friends to warrant this

thirty days, to demand it at the expiration accordance with the laws under which it view as the root of all monoply, and the of fifteen days, as for the patrons of our was originally contracted—gold where spe- sum of all villianies. Savings Banks to demand their deposits, cifically promised—but all other forms of Any doubts we may have entertained on whenever a knave or a fool tells them it is indebtedness, now existing or hereafter incurred, to be discharged at the earliest op- ing an article entitled "The Banks and the A few days longer, and all this panic will tion of the Government, in the lawful mon- Grangers," and signed "Granger," pubbe over, -and our Savings Banks be more ey or interest-bearing bonds, as above pro- lished in the Chicago Tribune of the 18th thoroughly re-established in public favor vided, without funding it in long bonds or inst., reviewing an editorial in the Tribune, in any way increasing the gold paying and of the 20th of August, in favor of the now taxed obligation of the Government, banks. We will publish the article in full through expensive syndicates or otherwise. in our next, and commend it most hearti-

3d. By preserving the public domain ly to all our readers. The writer presents inviolate for actual settlers, prohibiting the so clearly and forcibly the injustice of the sale to speculators or donation to corpor- present banking system, that it ought, and ations of a single acre more.

4th. By a tariff on imports for revenue only, believing, as we do, that the reductorise to demand its utter abolishment, tion of interest on money to an equita- and the substitution of a legal tender curble rate, will do more to increase the re- rency issued by the Government, directly wards of labor in all departments of use- to the people, without the intervention of ful industry : to encourage the develop- any system of banking corporations, as the ments of our agricultural resources, and to exclusive circulating medium of the nation. protect and foster our manufacturing in- If this be the object of the farmers, we reteress, than any system of tariff laws that peat that the workingmen will join with

the rights of the people, abolishing cor- terest and their interest, and the only safe fouts. porate monopolies, and interdicting every policy for the people to pursue. We have, How then are these results to be avoided? be inimical to the general welfare.

to transact the fiscal affairs of the Govern- rifice of ever other interest to gratify their must be decided. ment, which board will be charged with executions of all laws pertaining to the Notwithstanding that the legal tenders States means nothing more nor less than collection and disbursement of the revenue, or people's money, sustained the credit of that the working men of America have to stances permit, to present to our read- and the regulation of the currency, and the Government during the darkest hours preserve a pure Democratic Republican ers a biographical sketch, accompanied by empowered to employ, and have the over- of the terrible struggle through which we form of government, with distributive a likeness of the leading trades' unionists sight of, the clerical force and other officers recently passed, and have been and are toand labor reformers of America—of the and agents required in the discharge of the day the cheapest and best circulating mearchy, with centralized powers. The next men whose lives, talents and energies are duties connected with this department of dium we have ever had; and although the question which arises is, Do the men who and have been devoted to the elevation of the public service, thus removing it bethe toiling millions—and the welfare of youd the control of mere politicians who dence of the failure of the present banktheir fellow-men. These sketches alone have neither the intelligence, capacity nor ing system to meet the wants of the busi- in? will be worth the price of the ADVOCATE. integrity to understand, comprehend nor ness interests of the country, even with We commence with Mr. AM. Foran, Pres- faithfully discharge the duties pertaining the enormous burdens it imposes on the

These are the fundamental principles Fehrenbatch, President of the Machinists' which the workingmen's associations have, Christian bankers—have the audacious imand Blacksmiths International Union, and from their first organization, advocated, pudence to demand free banking, as a rem-Schilling of the Industrial Congress; Can and for which they have been denounced edy for the evils their present system has batch will certainly make a strong team non, of the cigar makers; Trevellick, the as repudiators and aggrarians, as well as brought upon the country. What they -though we would much rather see them well known orator; Jessup, the New York communists and disturbers of the peace, mean by free banking is the withdrawal of running on one ticket, and that ticket pr

that portion of the public press, secular make room for such amount of their and religious, devoted to the advocacy of greasy-back, labor-robbing currency, as they the bank, land, railroad and other like may deem for their interest to put into circulation. The effect of which would be to establish a money oligarchy, to exercise about members with clear cards need apply to J. Frost, Riceville, Crawford Co., Pa. producing and distributing element of the solute sway over the Government and peonation, for the aggrandizement of the few ple. oney mongers and speculators.

But we have full faith and confidence in

with great unanimity, taking strong

Notwithstanding this opposition and interested in banks, or subsidized by them, these vile slanders, we have continued to as well as the attorneys and agents of these advocate and defend these measures, from institutions in Congress, are clamoring for a conviction that time and circumstances the crucifixion of the legal tenders, and the have but served to deepen, in our minds, that their adoption was essential to individual success and national prosperity, and that their justness and adaptability to the wants of the Government and business interests of the nation, would, upon candid examination, commend them to perfectly right and honorable for members of all that portion of the American people entered in agriculture, or any other branch other species of class legislation, in which have but served to deepen, in our minds, surrender of the whole monied interest of gaged in agriculture, or any other branch other species of class legislation, in which with a squad of police on each side of them, of useful industry or legitimate enterprise.

It is, therefore, that we say that we cannot surrender our convictions of the correctness of these fundamental principles, to unite with any party with the hope of gaining a more temporary relief from the injustice and oppression, which we, in coming injustice and oppression, which we, in comot surrender our convictions of the cor- tunes at the expense of their constituents. others of the producing and distributing pends upon enormous bank and other stock are they?" "Who did they rob?" "Who classes, have so long suffered. We believe dividends, and extortionate rates of interit is better to suffer present evils, until we est on the usurer's money, with high proan effect a thorough reform of all the tective tariffs on all foreign imports congrievances so justly complained of, than to sumed by the farmers, and others of the proaccept any mere temporary expedient. If ducing classes.

the producing classes are only true to themselves and faithful to each other, they can-AMERICA, THE BATTLE FIELD OF not fail of ultimate and complete success. LABOR-No. 2.

Already that portion of the public press

We already see both the old parties resolving against railroad and other kindred It is needless to ask what was the fate of monopolies, land steals, credit mobilier swindles, subsidies and salary grabs, all of exist is an historical fact; that they were three times each day into that shop. which are creatures of their own creation ; but they are silent with regard to the bank villiany or money monopoly, which is the root of all our industrial and commercial or money-mongers. This they view as the troubles. But we have no confidence in that led to their destruction on the Easttheir sincerity. We believe that they are ern continent is at work plotting their only driven to adopt these resolutions by overthrow here, is another fact that cannot be controverted.

On the continent of Europe ancient Despotism and Imperialism had to be estabished and maintained. The Trades Unions or guilds, were an obstacle in the way, and modern times, when it was found necessary that monarchy should flourish, it

them struggling for life, liberty and the the third resolution, in what is known as pursuit of happiness; and again the old antagonists are met, and both have the tice of the strike had been given, refused same old battle to fight over again. But to receive every member bearing a card ing and Perry counties, with offices at from an outside Union, they would be fully Cleveland and Newark. Capital \$3,000, this time it is on a new fiell, and under more favorable auspices. It must be remembered that half the battle is already won The American citizen workingman

possesses a powerful weapon—the freedom of the BALLOT Box. This places him on an equality with his more aristocratic, and would-be monarchical master. But our citthe platform are in favor of removing the Let ussee; and while we are examining this such person in the American Republic." power. part of the subject, we wish to be distinctly understood as saying "we are neither 'Fourerites' nor 'Socialists,' as these terms are generally understood." We respect are generally understood." We respect are generally understood." We respect are generally understood. The New Lexington (Ohio) Foundry, of James E. Marshall. ers of the Government bonds, now outto hold and accumulate property. But at the same we also claim that the individual to peration. The building is of brick, 73x60 feet, having a molding room large shall have an equal chance to procure, hold and accumulate property. Having defined our position on this point, we will proceed Car Company has been organized at Alle to investigate the fact as to whether there gan, Michi to investigate the fact as to whether there gan, Michigan, for the purpose of building is a tendency to a monarchical condition of car-words in that town. The capital stock Miners' National Convention, to be held in

History demonstrates the great fact that the concentration of wealth leads to a desire for power. Riches do not satisfy the satisfied—it craves for power. Power, centralized, must have homoge paid to it. In 1860 the capital invested was \$24,250,tralized, must have homage paid to it. In | in 1860 the capital invested was \$36,132,000, with products valued at \$36,132,000. order that it can or may have the homage while in 1870 the capital invested was \$67, it desires, society must be classified. Now 578,000, and the products, \$90,843,000 let us see if such a combination of circum- in 1860 there were 26,029 employes, and stances can be found occurring in the American Republic

at the history of our country. Let us 45 per cent. Colorado, Idaho, and Monlook at its simplicity—we may say its poverty—and follow its history through the twenty-five years of the Republic with the Philadelphia, 72; New York, 54; Pittsered in the hands of the few ? Are not the Louis, 20. proffigacy in high places becoming twin siswe believe will move all engaged in any ters ? Do we not find capital, not only crybranch of useful industry or legitimate ening for cheap labor, but using every scheme and device possible to import it from other

commitants. As all of these causes are stove-shop, molders think they are wanted now apparent to American civilization, is them heart and hand, and stand shoulder 5th. By restoring, within proper to shoulder with them to the end of the bounds, or if need be, in order to protect to shoulder with them to the end of the conflict. For we believe this to be our in-

species of class legislation when, found to from the earliest organization of the Government, permitted a few shrewd bankers Movement in the United States. It is just 6th. By the creation of a board of and cunning financiers to dictate our finan- here where the great issue between labor management of the currency and revenue, cial policy, and we have tried their specie and monarchy arises, and it is here on to consist of such number of intelligent basis fallacy and other fiscal contrivances, American soil where, if the issue is ever business men as may be found necessary and the unvarying result has been the sac-brought to a successful termination, it

MR. ROBERT SCHILLING, President of tax-payer -- as shown by "Granger," yet the Industrial Congress, has been nomithese cunning financiers-now self-styled nated by the Liberal and Democratic Con-

THE COOPERS.

In one of Palmers's shops, in Brooklyn, there are some fifty men who eat and sleep in the shop—never leave it. It is hardly reasonable to suppose that these men are afraid to be seen outside that shop. We do not think they are. But Palmer is afraid to let them out, lest they desert or be seduced away by the Union men. They are practically in a state of slavery. No man white slaves were an object of much curithey convicts ?" "What are they !" "Who did they murder?" These are a sample of the many questions asked, and still the poor, slavish whelps stood it all. They were content to be looked upon as convicts, thieves or even murderers, so long as they were paid three dollars per day. the landlord of the hotel where the slave were fed, like so many horses, began to discover that his house was falling into disrepute, and he told Palmer that he would not feed his d—d prison gang any longer. This occasioned great confusion and tribulation for a few days, and the boys say i the Trades Unions of ancient times, or even of those of modern times. That such did three times each day into that shop. But destroyed by combinations of the ruling and now the gang have their "grub" cook

no slavery in America! Surely not "How long, O Lord, how long!" TWENTY-FIVE good Union Coopers car btain employment at Frankfort, Ky. It is really surprising that some of our members from, from outside Unions, should tramp to New York, notwithstanding they in order that the former should rule su- have been repeatedly warned to keep away preme, the latter had to be destroyed. So from that locality. Although there are over fifty men unemployed in the city, still tramps come rushing and trooping to the followed that Trades Unions had to perish.

Within the last century these Labor

Within the last century these Labor men, who were born in that city, of made it their home for years, were forced made it their home for years, were forced. The Snow Fork and Cleveland Coal. The Snow Fork and Cleveland Coal.

(From the Iron Molders' International Journal THE Norwalk Iron Works, when in full operation, employ about 200 hands. They are at present filling a large order from the Topeka Iron and Steel Works for seven en-

of the company is to be \$100,000.

sus of that year, with the statistics of 1870. sire for power. Riches do not satisfy the human appetite for homage. Surround it as you may with pomp and luxury it is not satisfied—it craves for nower. Power.centers of the satisfied—it craves for nower. Power.centers of the satisfied of the number of the satisfied of the number of the satisfied of the number of the satisfied in 1870 there were 51,305. The wages in 1860 was a fraction less than \$383 American Republic.

Suppose we take a retrospective glance \$562; the increase of a fraction less than manners. Now let us compare the last ed by New York and Ohio. The principal period of which we were speaking. Is burg and vicinity, 46; Albany and Troy, not the wealth of the country being gath
99; Cincinnati, 28; Chicago, 25; St.

for the construction of 845 cars.

Toronto, on Tuesday morning last the pay-rolls will be reduced accordingly. The laborers have struck against the new

In Richmond, Va., one large rolling mill, employing six hundred men, has been obliged to close, and it is feared that the tobacco factories will discontinue operations before the usual time, which would be a great hardship to a large number of colored employer.

THE Custom Journeymen Shoemakers of Philadelphia are on a strike. It appears that some of the shops have refused to pay

powers and the aristocracy is susceptible ed in the shop. So they work, eat and of being proven; that the same motives sleep in the same building—something unheard of even in penitentiaries. We believe Chinese workman are not cooped up or guarded as are these men, and yet there

justified in so doing.

izen workingman will say: "There is no gines, the largest of which is 600 horse-

A COMPANY by the name of the Allegan

monied men of the country arrogating to The new foundry of Mothershead & 94 164, the rate of wages to be paid in Septhemselves all the powers of controlling and Morris, at Brightwood, three miles from tember, 1873, will be four (4) per cent. directing the legislation of the nation? Is

Indianapolis, Ind., will commence operations on September 1st. The foundry is

over the 2:20 basis. not society being classified into various 112x112 feet, and will run 34 molders. Beclasses which prevail in Europe? Are not sides the old stock of patters, 21 new stoves pauperism and crime travelling hand and will be put in the sand. The foundry i hand together, and we find corruption and situated on high ground, and will undoubtedly be one of the favorite spots for mold-

THE Reading (Pa.) car-shops have orders

Beware of advertisements for molders BEWARE of advertisements for molders; never give up a job to answer one in person. A small shop has been started at Royer's Ford, Pa., for jobbing work, and the firm are advertising all around for stove-molders when they have not a stove-molders when they have them our blessing through the Journal

THE LABOR WORLD. THE Canadian Labor Congress met

THE Pennsylvania Railroad Company aborers and roadmen to eight per day, and

Gov. BOOTH, the leader of the Anti-Mo

THE Labor Unions of Nashville, Tenn.,

since between employers and employes. The shops acceding to the demand are in

C. W. & J. E. Smith, of Stoneville, village in the town of Auburn, Mass., manufacture 20,000 yards of cotton sheet a week, running 90 looms and 4,500 spin-

dies, and employing 75 hands.

The Tredegar Iron Works Company, of Richmond, Va., have discharged Letween 600 and 700 workmen employed in the car

THERE is some talk of establishing rolling mill at Nelsonville, Ohio.

THE Farmers and Workingmen of Belleville Precinct held a meeting at the Court House, in the city of Belleville, Ill., on Saturday, the 20th of September, 1873, at 2 o'clock, P. M., and appointed Delegates to attend the Farmers and Workingman's Mass Meeeting or Convention, to be held at the Court House, in the city of Belleville, on Saturday, the 27th of September,

The plan proposed by the Massachusetts Labor Reform State Central Committee to the effect that a copy of a Ten Hour Law for factories be submitted to the opera-tives, giving them a chance to suggest amendments, so as to form an acceptable and efficient Ten Hour Law to be laid be fore the next Legislature, has been carried into effect.

It has received the careful consideration of hundreds of intelligent factory operatives, who are a unit in recommend following: The first section would do very well, if all, after the work week, were stricken off. Next we propose a section, or addition to the second section, in the following words: "This law shall be enforced by specially appointed inspectors, who shall have power to enter the premises of any factory when in operation, to make research and to enforce the law.

A NEW furnace has been erected at Minersville, Pa. Its capacity is thirty tons per day.

the Carpenters' and Joiners' Union of Albany, N. Y.: President, Robert Parker; Albany, N. Y.: President, Robert Parker; First Vice-President, Daniel Kirk; Sec-ond Vice-President, Richard K. Power; Rec. Sec., Francis Harris; Fin. Sec., Richard Doyle; Assistant Fin. Sec., Edward Dillenbeck; Treasurer, James J. Pender; Cor. Sec., John Dundon, resi-32 South Lansing street, Albany, New York.

THE miners of Braidwood are taking steps to establish a Co-Operative Store.

Co-Operation.

The Hocking Valley Co-Operative Mining Company have deposited their certifi-cate of incorporation. The company is organized for carrying on mining operations in the counties of Athens, Hocking I leave in the morning for West Vi and Perry. Capital \$50,000, in shares of and Maryland. Thank God, the good Within the last century these Labor Unions have revived, and to-day we see them strength for your formal control of the contro

Company have organized for operating in coal and manufacturing in Athens, Hock 000, in shares of \$100 each. Corporators, Stephenson Burke, E. J. Estep, Eli Hull, Thomas H. Sites, H. M. Wyeth, W. D. Lee, A. G. Wyeth, Charles Hickox.

The Logan Manufacturing Company have become incorporated for the purpose of carrying on manufacturing business at Logan. Capital \$150,000, in shares of Logan. \$100 each. Corporators, A. Huston, J. A. Murphy, A. B. Butin, D. White, J.

The Straitsville Furnace Company, of The work of erecting the car works at Chattanooga, for the Wason Manufacturing Company, is to be commenced at once, and the Straitsville, with a capital of \$100,000, in shares of \$100, have filed a certification of the working men of the straitsville for the straitsville for the working men of the straitsville for the st

THE MINER.

Mr. John Siney, of St. Clair, Pa., has Benevolent and Protective Union, of Miners' National Convention, to be held in amelioration of the toiling masses of the

Youngstown on the 14th of October.

The coal tonnage of the Hocking Valley
Railroad for the month of August was 90,000 tons, or 2,454,300 bushels. The total the miners of that district last fall, with a grand picnic, at the School House grounds. peeches were made by the Hon. John Hinchcliffe, Judge Snyder, and Hon. John

A VEIN of coal six feet thick, and of suerior quality, at a depth of 175 feet, was ing the past week.

Pottsville, Sept. 16, 1873. The following parties have been drawn ers need such an organization is generally on September 1, 1873, to furnish price of erty,—and follow its history through the administration of Washington and his destroyed). Pennsylvania takes the lead to base the rate of wages to be paid in the compeers. We find the same simplicity of in hollow-ware manufacture, closely follow-month of September, report the following manners. Now let us compare the last ed by New York and Ohio. The principal as the average of their sales for all sizes, except pea, at Port Carbon :

Oakland Coal and Mining Company. S. M. Heaton & Co., Cuyler Colliery The average of these prices being 2.60

B. E. TROUTMAN,) JOHN SINEY, Committee.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[We do not hold ourselves responsible for any opini FROM GEORGIA.

After a careful perusal of its columns,

was convinced that it was devoted to the best interest of OUR COMMON COUNTRY.

know how much we stand in need of such thing exist between men or districts a journal as the ADVOCATE. Your correspondent has been made to feel it, for he is now one of the proscribed citizens of Sa-the 14th of October, 1873. Pennsylvania vanuah. And for what? Because he opposed the oppression and tyranny of one of Missouri, Kentucky, Virginia and Marythe great monopolies of the country, i. c. land going to do in this matter? I trust

definition of a "workingman" those who Gov. Booth, the leader of the Anti-Monopoly party in California, is a mechanic—a machinist—and owns the largest foundry and machine shop in that State. He worked regularly at his lathe up to a short time before he was elected Governor. In point of intellect and oratorical powers, he has no equal in his State. Though an employer, he is in full sympathy with the Labor Reform Party.

definition of a "workingman" those who labor mentally as well as physically, I oronganized a Workingman's Union, based on the principles enunciated in your paper, and I espoused the cause of the working men of this city. For this—and this only—was I discharged from my employment, and am now subsisting on the scanty savings of my too meagre salary. Lucrative ings of my too meagre salary. Lucrative employment is out of the question for one who sides with the workingman's moveman's movement in this place. Why it is I know not, unless the capitalists of this

AFRAID OF THE MOVEMENT. I was told by one of this class, with would like to hear from every locality whom I was in conversation, that as a sending delegates previous to the meeting "clerk I should not have anything to do with if possible.

and when it is performed for a stipulated price, it matters not whether it is performed by the pen or the chisel—the difference consists in the manner, only, of doing it, and not in the thing done. And thus I consider that all belong to the labor class, subdivided into the various departments of

industry and all are subject to the com mon law that governs labor. Taking this view of the subject, I felt that, if I were to sit with folded arms, and that, if I were to sit with folded arms, and quietly see the bread taken from the mouths of poor laboring men, and their ragged and half-starved children. I would be filling the same position as if I were to quietly stand by and see one of my fellow men murdered in cold blood, and at the same time had it in my power to save his life but preferred to stand by and see his life, but preferred to stand by and see his life blood pour out before my eyes and

do nothing to save his life.

With these convictions I entered into

the same in this State.

The Union I have organized is progress ing favorably, and I expect it will, in the course of time, command an influence in this place; for I am determined that the line of demarcation heretofore existing between the common laborer and the clerk shall, if not entirely destroyed, be so modified as to bring the common laborer, the mechanic, and the clerk into one common fold and one common brotherhood. help me in this good cause, I wish you to send me some copies of your paper, as it is the best educator of true principle I have

FROM MICHIGAN.

DETROIT, Sept. 21, 1873.

Yours, &c.

I arrived home from Western Pennsylvania on Wednesday morning, and left the THE SAVINGS BANK. same evening for Saginaw, where I arrived safely on Thursday morning. I proceeded to the Workingman's Hall, and found the delegates at work, determined to form a State Labor Union, which they succeeded

domestics and friends to save.

Deposits of FIVE CENTS and upwards received and INTEREST allowed thereon in doing. They have adopted the glorious old platform with one exception, and that is wherever the word "Currency" occurs they have changed it to "Money," as, in my opinion should have been done long ago. The platform and proceedings will be sent to you by the Secretary, as soon as possible. They also, by a unanimous vote,

gan. The officers are as follows: President—R. F. Trevellick; Vice-President— John Huston; Recording Secretary—L. S. Johnson; Corresponding Secretary—H. JARED GAGE, - - Cashier CHARLES J. HAINES, - Asst. Cashier. I leave in the morning for West Virginia THOMAS B. BRYAN.

FROM OHIO.

adopted the ADVOCATE as the "official or

gan" of the State Labor Union of Michi

Labor Reform in Ohio. CHURCH HILL, TRUMBULL Co.,)

WORKINGMAN'S ADVOCATE. For the past ten days, Mr. R. F. Trevellick, President National Labor Union, has been addressing immense meetings of workingmen, in the Mahoning Valley, in Ohio, and also in Western Pennsylvania, on the principles of the National Reform Union, and with the most flattering success. He has spoken twice at this place. After the last speech, a Labor Union Lodge was organized, Mr. Robert Reed, Deputy this valley in every township, and before the expiration of the present year, I will venture the assertion that this county shall

contain fully two thousand members, pledged to the grand principles laid down in the Labor Reform platform. Mr. Trevellick is an intellectual giant, and his speeches are listened to with the most marked attention and respect. The workingmen of America may well feel proud of such a champion, and should see to it that he is kept in means wherewith t

FROM ILLINOIS.

ANDREW ROY

The Miners' National Convention. Braidwood, September 24, 1873.

The time set apart for the convention of miners at Youngstown, draws near. The leading men among the miners all over the entire country look forward to the event with buoyant hopes, expectant of erior quality, at a depth of 175 feet, was built buoyant hopes, expectant of big results. They anticipate that there the basis of our organization will be laid, that will be an instrument of great good to the miners of America. That the minconceded by them everywhere. The mining capital is steadily and surely making encroachments upon the privileges and rights hitherto enjoyed by the working miners, and reducing them more and more closely to a state of servitude—as beasts of burden—than to American citizens, who should be the freest and noblest of who should be the freest and noblest of men. To place the miner of the United States in the position he ought to occupy in the great army of labor, is the aim and object of the projectors of this convention, and they earnestly solicit the co-operation of every miner and miners' union, local or general, to accomplish such a desirable ob-ject. Time and experience have taught most of the observing men of this class that, while local and State unions serve very well in their own place, an association with greater scope and breadth of pur pose, whose operations shall extend every-where where coal mining is carried on, and embrace every miner in the whole nation, is absolutely necessary to the successful resistance of powerful corporations. The movement is on foot to reach such an end, and nothing will stay it, unless it be the neglect, the carelessness, and callousness of the miners themselves. I would ask that every miner and district of miners throughout the land lay aside their bickerings, one against another—for there is much of this thing—bury all feeling of a personal kind in the dust, and rise to a higher and nobler question of the time-the elevation and advancement of the The great mass of our countrymen little whole pining population. Let not anyprevent them from sending their delegates to participate in the deliberations Ohio, Indiana and Illinois have promised

I the Central Railroad of Georgia.

I do not set up any claim beyond what is due to honesty of purpose and devotion to principle. Seeing that you include in your definition of a "washing and the principles and resolutions of this convention. Shall we be discovered. ing this !
For the information of the friends in Western Pennsylvania, who have been making inquiries, and desiring, if possible, to have the time of meeting postponed for two weeks, I would say the committee are a unit in having the convention meet on the day appointed, and fear confusion would result from changing the time. The present on the morning of that day, so that no time will be needlessly lost by some awaiting the arrival of others.

> I remain, very truly, yours, JOHN JAMES,

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